# GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
# ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE
# LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:2620
ANSWERED ON:02.08.2016
Deaths due to Pollution
Sigriwal Shri Janardan Singh

**Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:**

(a) the number of deaths across the country recorded due to indoor and outdoor air pollution during the last three years along with the amount spent by the Government on air pollution related diseases/health problems during the said period, State- wise;

(b) whether Delhi is one of the most polluted cities in the world and if so, the details thereof along with a comparison of Delhi"s PM 2.5 and PM 10 levels with five other most polluted cities in the world;

(c) the measures taken by the Government to check indoor/outdoor pollution particularly in Delhi; and

(d) the budgetary allocations made therefor, State wise?

## Answer

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
(SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE)

(a) There are no conclusive data available across the country to establish direct correlation of death exclusively due to indoor and outdoor air pollution. The details of funds released to various monitoring agencies under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP) for air pollution monitoring during 2012-2016 are given at Annexure-I.

(b) The World Health Organization (WHO) in its report "WHO's Ambient Air Pollution database-Update 2014" which presented ambient air pollution data for 2010-12 with regard to particulate matters (PM10 and PM2.5) for 1600 cities covering 91 countries reported that Delhi is among cities having a high level of air pollution. However, as per the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), the WHO database did not cover all monitoring stations; the PM10 & PM2.5 data are interpreted interchangeably and that the WHO database recognized the variability of data across the cities and countries in terms of data completeness, sources, period of availability,
methods of measurement, monitoring locations, etc. The ambient air quality monitoring carried out by CPCB for 13 Indian cities during 2010-2015, which is given at Annexure-II, infers that WHO data for most of the Indian cities do not match with CPCB monitored data and keeping these factors in view, comparison among cities and ranking of cities may not be reasonable.

(c) Steps taken by the Government to reduce air pollution in the country include the following:-
(i) Notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards;
(ii) Formulation of environmental regulations / statutes;
(iii) Setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality;
(iv) Introduction of cleaner / alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG etc.), ethanol blend etc.;
(v) Promotion of cleaner production processes.
(vi) Launching of National Air Quality index by the Prime Minister in April, 2015;
(vii) Implementation of Bharat Stage IV (BS-IV) norms in 63 selected cities and universalization of BS-IV by 2017;
(viii) Decision taken to leapfrog directly from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards by 1st April, 2020;
(ix) Taxing polluting vehicles and incentivizing hybrid and electric vehicles;
(x) Comprehensive amendments to various Waste Management Rules including Municipal Solid Waste, Plastic Waste, Hazardous Waste, Bio-medical Waste and Electronic Waste notified;
(xi) Notification of Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules;
(xii) Ban on burning of leaves, biomass, municipal solid waste;
(xiii) Promotion of public transport network of metro, buses, e-rickshaws and promotion of car pooling, Pollution Under Control, lane discipline, vehicle maintenance;
(xiv) Revision of existing environmental standards and formulation of new standards for prevention and control of pollution from industries;
(xv) Regular co-ordination meetings at official and ministerial level with Delhi and other State Governments within the NCR;
(xvi) Issuance of directions under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and under Section 18(1)(b) of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981;
(xvii) Installation of on-line continuous (24x7) monitoring devices by major industries.
(d) The details of funds released to various monitoring agencies under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP) for air pollution monitoring during 2012-2016 are given at Annexure-I.

*****